NOTES ABOUT AMERICAN NOVEL-ISTS AND THEIR WORK.

How the Letter Writers Bother W. D. Howells-More Political Stories by Booth Tarkington Soon-Several Briters Now at Work on New Books.

Kate Douglas Wiggin sails this week from New York on her annual visit abroad. Last spring she spent in Dartmoor, but she goes now for a month or more in Edin-

Mrs. Wiggin has a home in Maine, a century old colonial house built by her ancestors and christened Quillcote (the home of the penwoman), where she does most of her literary work. She travels abroad with her husband every year from April until July, and as these journeys are often extended, her writing time covers only three months of the year at most, and is often less than this. She is a morning writer, and in the summer she is always at her writing table by 7:30 o'clock.

She has received many requests to write sequel to "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," but she has as yet reached no decision in

Margaret Horton Potter, author of "Uncanonized." is a young Chicago woman who has the power of rendering vivid a dead and gone civilization. She is now at work on a love story of thirteenth century India. The story incorporates the Mohammedan in asion of India, and in motif somewhat resembles "Kim." To obtain the requisite color for this story Miss Potter has studied sixty-five folio volumes on India by Max Müller.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, author of "Hugh Wynne," is a practising physician in Philadelphia and makes nerve diseases his specialty. In addition to the writing of novels, he finds time between calls to pen intricate essays upon the subjects physiology and neurology which are utterly incomprehensible to the ordinary intellect, but are pored over with interest by medical students and others of the pro

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," comes by his literary talent and dramatic ability through his grandmother, Fanny Kemble, the actress. He is a Harvard man and a practising lawver in Philadelphia. Elated by his success, he is now hard at work upon short stories, which will prob-

abiv be welded some day into a book.

Edith Wharton is in Italy for the summer While abroad she will write a series of Italian sketches for publication in the fall Mrs. Wharton is a New Yorker and lives on Fifth avenue. Her husband is a banker, In spite of that fact she labors early and late with the industry of a writer who needs

Gertrude Atherton's new novel, "The Ruler of Kings," is dedicated to the author's friend, Poultney Bigelow-one of the small band of American writers, she declares in the rather fierce dedication, who dare at all times to tell the truth about Americans Mrs. Atherton's method of work is unique but simple. She goes to Haworth, or some other small town of England, shuts herself up for five or six weeks of the year, and writes a book. The rest of the year she employs in enjoying life abroad.

She is decided and fearless in her views of life and in her choice of heroines. They must be women as strong and fearless as berself. She will idealize no heroine, she has been known to affirm, who is not in possession of not only a full set of teeth, but a full set of passions.

In writing stories of her native State she is now obliged to get the atmosphere at long range, that State being California.

Albert Bigelow Paine is a Western writer who has forsaken the plains and made a name for himself in New York, since all roads lead to New York for those who accomplish things. He lives in apartments in one of those old-fashioned houses in Rutherfurd place that were splendidly new fashioned not so very long ago.

He is at work at the moment upon a biography of Thomas Nast, but it is safe to conclude that he takes a day off now and then for the weaving of one of those poetic romances of his in which the Little Weman and the children figure.

Winston Churchill of "The Crisis" is hard at work on a novel which will go by the name of "The Crossing." It will deal with the manner in which everything that American civilization stood for crossed the Mississippi River after the Louisiana Puchase and brought that huge empire Purchase and brounder one régime.

John Fox, Jr., author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," is in Japan. He will write a book of short stories dealing with Japanese life, which will appear in the near future. His home is in the subjects of Louisville, Ky. It is one of those vine clad. Corinthian columned maniors you read about in the stories of "befo' the wah."

Booth Tarkington is in Italy for the summer at work on a collection of political stories to be published soon. Mr. Tarkington is a Princeton man of '93. He was born in Indianapolis and makes his home there. The story of his struggle for recognition is an encouraging one to writers who are still struggling. It, was years before an editor could be induced to read the first

three lines of his manuscript. One lock was erough for most of them.
It is interesting to learn that after the appearance of his "Gentleman from Inhis old rejected manuscript diana, his old rejected manuscript in the proverbial hot cakes. Mr. Tarkington is not only a talented playwright and novelist, but he is an artist of no mean ability, a good musician and a fairly clever amateur actor. He is a man of strong personal magnetism and has many friends.

It is refreshing, after tales of distressing bardships endured by writers previous to their tardy recognition by a capricious public. to come acros an author who has had to hardships at all. To this exclusive class belongs Steward Fdward White.

to first story was accepted and was cressful. Succeeding stories have purthe same glad course. At present for white is engaged in collaboration with famuel Hopkins Adms, upon a work which will go by the illuring title of "The Mystery. Es is a native of Grand Rapids, ch. bit he owns a sunch in Santa Baris there that he and his bride, who was Miss Grant of Newport, will live in the

Thomas Nelson Page, whose stories of the South. "Marse Chan" and "Meh Lady." have same ared him to at Southerners, is on the Pacific Coast preparing a volume of essays. on Southern topics. He is a Virginian. Part of the year he spends in Virginia, on his Oakland pantation and part in Visadian gton, D. C.

Henry James is writing a "Pook on London." Having spent most of his life in or near that them, there are few American writers, if any, who are better fitted to

write such a book.

Mr. James still leaves the dinner table when a happy thought strikes him and jot it down. But that is no so bad as the poet who kept a sheet of japer pinned to his wife's shoulder and a jencil under

WHAT THE AUTHORS ARE DOING bis pillow so that in the night if he happened to be struck with an inspiration he might have the wherewithal to grasp and Mr. James will make a flying visit to this country some time in the sum

> Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, who succeeded with "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch lives in Louisville, Ky., in the house in which she was born. She is a young woman, still on the sunny side of 30, and was married only recently. Her husband is a writer of dramatic poems. They met in the slums of Louisville, where the plot for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" was generated

> W. D. Howells is so besieged by "letters, poems from aspiring young girls, long manuscripts from writers under the mistaken impression that he is editor of Harper's Magazine, and of requests for all sorts of assistance from all sorts of people," that his publishers have found it necessary to issue a small circular to the effect he has gone abroad and can only be reached through their London office. circular does not say what he is doing

abroad, but it is to be presumed that he i writing a book.

Robert Grant, author of "Unleavened Bread," is at work on a new novel which will be called "The Undercurrent," and deals largely with the subject of divorce. A Bostonian by birth, he began life as clerk of the iron works in that city. At present he is Judge of the Probate Court of Boston.

F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, builde of lighthouses, stock broker, artist and novelist, is abroad on a painting tour through Holland. During this tour he will take a rest from lighthouse building and novel writing and devote himself to

It may not be true, after all that Marion Crawford writes a novel while crossing the ocean. His slow and careful work on the compilation of "The Life of the Pope" would seem to prove the contrary. He has been fifteen years or more writing it. Being a Catholic, the author has, through the in-fluence of the Pope, come into possession of data which it would have been impossible for a Protestant writer to acquire has also had the assistance of Sodorini.

Mr. Crawford's home is in Soronto.

that he has written most of his

TO MAKE IDLE NEGROES WORK. Mississippi's New Vagrancy Law in Operation.

NEW ORLEANS. April 23.—The new Vagrancy law of Mississippi, which went into effect on April 19, has caused a panicky feeling among the negroes of the State. It is copied from a similar statute recently passed in Georgia, which is said to have had a beneficial effect. The conditions in Mississippi just now have greatly increased the number of vagrants and will render the enforcement of the law exciting.

The new vagrancy system, which has met with much favor in the South, having already been adopted by Georgia and Alabama and being likely to be adopted in Louisiana and Virginia in the next few months, is borrowed from the so-called labor laws of Nicaragua and other Central American republics. The Central American peou shows a great disinclination to work. To meet this inborn laziness, the Government requires every one to be employed. If not employed he is seized by the Government and his services as a la-

borer are sold. The Mississippi statute provides that every person must have a means of livelihood, a sufficient income or work that will provide him with a living. If without visible means of support he is pronounced a vagrant and sent to prison; and while in prison the State may employ him in road construction, in levee building or in other

public work. The Legislature which passed the act adopted at the same time a new road law pased upon the theory that the State would have at its command a force of several thousand vagrants whom it would be able to set to work at the roads. If the calculation proves correct Mississippi, which is very deficient in roads just now, will have one of the best systems of highways in the

The law makes no distinction of race or color, but at the same time it will affect s hundred negroes for every white. The only whites it would be likely to reach are only whites it would be likely to reach are the hoboes and tramps, who are not resi-dents of the State, but usually come South for the winter. These are difficult to reach, and it is noticed that the number of tramps in the South this year has decreased more than one-half, although whether through fear of the new law or not it is impossible

There is always a large number of idle There is always a large number of idle negroes in the South—gamblers, confidence men, lazy darkies who live on the earnings of their wives and families. They crowd the towns and are the cause of much of the ill feeling between the races. These town darkies are not at all popular with the negro farmers and field hands, whom they plunder, and any statute aimed at them would meet with general favor.

This year the army of idle negroes in Mississippi is swollen to three or four times its usual proportions. It includes a great many who are usually industrious and hard workers.

The negro in the cotton belt has never ad such a presperous year as this, not ad such a presperous year as this, not remained the present of the high rice of cotton enabled the negrees to pay fall debts and left them with an amount

price of cotton enabled the negrees to pay off all debts and left them with an amount of money they were totally ur used to.

Then the railroad building and the lumber business were far heavier than usual, employed more negroes and paid higher wages. The consequence is that the negroes are better supplied with cash than they ever were before, or ever expected to be.

A great deal of the money has already been spent for 1 is ols, watches, and similar things, but the negroes as a whole are still well fixed, and a large number of them are taking advantage of this fact to enjoy a good, long rest. With that improvidence which is distinctive of the lower classes, the negroes who have made a little money are in large part indisposed to go to work again until the money is spent.

It is these men that the new law has affected. All the towns are full of them. With two or three exceptions, every town in Mississippi has an excess of negroes, but the excess is now larger than ever.

The new law, it is thought, will cure this evil. It will either send the negroes back to work on the farm, when the planters will be henefited, or will put them at work.

The new law, it is thought, will cure this evil. It will either send the negroes back to work on the farm, when the planters will be benefited, or will but them at work on the roads or leves, to the benefit of the whole community.

The statute has created great excitement energy the town darking, the manner that the town darking the manner that the town the t The statule has created great excitement among the town darkies, the majority of whom come within the provision, and they are exercising all their talents just now to see how they can get around

and they are exercising all their talents just now to see how they can get around it. The easiest escape seems to them to be the disability clause, which provides that a man shall not be deemed a vagrant if prevented by physical incapacity from working.

The idle negroes have suddenly discovered that it is not laziness but physical incapacity or disease that prevents them from working. They are crowding the offices of the doctors for certificates to the effect that "so and so is unable to work because of his health and physical incapacity," and they believe that this certificate will protect them against the vagrant law. Every doctor reports hundreds of negro applicants applying for such certificates.

Public sentiment in Mississippi is strongly in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the law, as nearly every industry and interest has suffered lately from the disposition of the negro to stop work when he is paid off and the extreme shortening of the labor supply. The law is likely to attract more attention in Mississippi than in Georgia, because it will go further and affect more people. In Georgia the system has called forth unanimous praise and is agreeable to the working negro.

POEMS WORTH READING.

An Audubonne. Lo, the bird is on the wing But it's not a normal spring-Have you heard? Myrtle stubbornly intends To become the best of friends

She would learn his views of life! If the husband beats the wife,
if the child Goes religiously to school Or is suffered, as a rule,

Are they based on fortunes vast Or on ancient family trees. Or, perhaps, on none of these Codes of earth?

She would know the grades of caste-

But, ere delving so acute-She would try To decide which is a wren.

Though the work is fairly new She's found out a thing or two, It's been said. She can tell you by the hue. What's a white bird or a blue,

Why the eagle that is baid Is so fortunately called She's discerned: When she hears a "caw!" she knows
"Here must be a troop of crows"— That she's learned.

When the dew is on the blade Myrtle ventures forth, arrayed For the chase: And she salltes through the grass. And she takes her opera glass From its case.

First she scans the leafy grot, Then she tabulates just what Itemizes every squeak Chirp and twittering unique

Then she seeks a sheltered nook And before she's studied far. She perceives things really are What they seem.

Then she feeds them early worms,

dust to get on speaking terms With the tribe: Now they've grown so very tame Each one answers to his name Through the bribe

O Pythagoras, give heed! in your transformatic Can't a fellow somehow change In its metamorphic range To a bird MELVILLE HENRY CANE.

The Clam Gatherers

Where the long flats lie umber in the sur Clumsy, uncouth, they wander to and fro. Scooping the sand with eager spade or hoe. Or from the breakers, as they landward run, atching a sudden prize. For them is won No beauty from the sapphire sweep and glow Of vast of sky above or sea below: Glamour and gloom from one dull web seem spun.

Necessity, stern anarch, dwarfs the sight You look on nature's face with rapt amaze-its loveliness, its changing miracle: O strange anomaly! another's gaze Is bent from that which gives your eyes delight And focussed on a grimy moliusk shell

Song of the Pan of Far Japan Sing, if you please, of Malay creese. Or Moorish yataghan, Of sword and shield on battlefield Where death awaiteth man— But let me praise in modest lays The fan of far Japan -

The fan of lace with filmy grace. Of silk in ringed rattan Of gold and gem on ivory stem. Or paim of humblest plan. Whate'er its rank, I gladly thank The fan of far Japan WILLIAM R. S. PALES

"Teacher's Fet." From the Milwauker Sentinel.
Eight years old and gofn' on nine.
Teacher says I'm doin' fine.
Git my lessons every day.
Hardly ever have to stay
After school fer bein slow-,
Ain' so very happy, though,
Cause the fellers laugh at me.
All but Johany Baker; he
Takes my side. He knows, all right,
I ain' strong enough to flight.
Cause I burt myself one day.
Fallin' off a farmer's sleigh,
And the doctor cut my side.
Awful deep, and ma abe cried.
And since then I'm awful thin
And, gee whiz! It burts like sin
When I try to jump and run;
So you see it ain' to fun
When the fellers laugh and say;
"Fridly-cat, you dessant play!"
And my eyes git kinder wet
When they call me "Teacher's Peil" from the Milwaukee Sentitie

Gee! They never talked that way Till I tumbled off the sleigh; Wunst! licked three kids so quick That it made 'em good and sick. And I uster dodge and run Jes' as fast as any one.

Now when recess comes along I jes' wait to hear the gong Call us back to work a lot. 'Cause that's all the fun I've got. When the kids-play "one-old-cat." I les' set and hold the bat Wishin! T could cork the ball Like I uster do las' fall: Yesterday when Reddy Lee Seen me settin' there, says he: "Fellers, look at 'Teacher's Pet!" He's afraid to play you bet, 'Cause he knows I'd smash his face all around this whole darn place!" Johnny Baker seen me cry And he made his nose bleed too Gosh. I wishin food for Johnny; he Allers does so much for me. Maybe 'twon't be very long Till my side gits good and strong. If it ever does. I bet The Frice of Entleys.

The Price of Enithets. From the New Otleans Times Democrat.

I must admit I used to think,
And partly think so yet.

"Inconstitutional" the brink
Of strength in epithet.

But now its distanced Ob. so far!— By "Un American." That it end all the others are But phantoms weak and wan.

The latter term the world divides. In two peculiar heaps: In one the whole of good resides, In tother badness creeps.

So when a mooted question comes. Of manners, morals, laws. The wise man opposition dumbs. Not with the ancient saws.

The dialectic fence that made Up Aristotle's plan, But cuts with Alexander's blade-"it's Un American!"

And when they ask him to explain He tightly shuts the lips. Purses the brow as if in pain At folly's idle quips.

And sphinzlike with both night and day.

And also day and night.

Till finelly they come his way.

Admitting "Gad, he's right!" The Canary.

From the Boston Transcript (From the Yiddish of Morris Rosenfeld). The blithe canaly warbles. Alone in forest free; Oh, who can feel his rapture, Who understand his glee?

Within the richest palace
His warblings sweetly flow;
Ab, who can feel his sorrow,
Who comprehend his woe!
Alice Stone Blacewell. Now doth the mountain pirate bold

Send forth his "ads" to every quarter, Wherein poor city folks are told Of "lots of Iron in the water." And when prospective guests are seen He rubs his palm across his knuckles And drops the rusty ploughshare keen into the well-and then he chuckles LUBANA W. SHELDOM. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have been using for some time some possible sayings of the late Hon. Beau Brummel in connection with a certain line of advertising. The Sux has had the privilege of printing these advertisements.

I have observed that your proof reader has invariably spelled "Brummell" with a single I notwithstanding the fact that my copy has always called for the double I. I would be glad to have your advice as to the correct spelling of this name. I have in justification of my spelling the Century Dictionary of Names and the late Mr. Thackeray. As against these, I would hestate to accept Mr Richard Mansheld as an equal authority, but would be glad of The Sun's authoritative decision.

C. M. FARBANES. C. M. FAIRBANES.

The spelling of the name seems to be a matter of choice. In the now very scarce original English edition of Capt. Jesse's biography of the Beau the name is spelled in the title "Brummel." American edition published by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia in 1844 it is "Brummell," and it appears in the same form, according to this authority, in the signatures to his letters and on the headstone rected by his family over his grave in the Protestant cemetery at Caen. For the last half century or so the name appears to have been pretty gen or so the name appears to have been percently active really specified with the two is. As a matter of fact, the man was of extremely humble origin, his grandfather having been a servant in the family of the first Lord Monson, and it is probable that the pame, like many other English ones, originally controlled that the server of the test and face. took either form, according to the taste and fancy of the speller.

1. What is a "bucketshop!" 2. Does the bucket-shop keeper give his customer a "square deal?" 3. What is the origin of the word? 4. Is bucket-shop keeping lilegal in the Unied States? MINNESOTA.

1. A common gaming den conducted nominally and ostensibly as an establishment for action of a grain, cotton or stock exchange busi-ness. No article is actually bought or sold, but the proprietor bets against his customer on the market fluctuations and also makes him pay a commission for the privilege of losing his money. 2. No. An honest bucketshop keeper is as great a contradiction in terms as an honest keeper of a gambling house. Honest men do not engage in either business. The bucketshop methods have been exposed almost as often as the green goods game. 3. The word was used in London at least half a century ago. It is said to have originated in this way: Gangs of beer swilling vagrants used to go from atreet to street in the East End with a bucket, draining every keg they came across and picking up cigar buts. Then they would foregather at some "boozing ken," where they would play pitch and toss and pass the bucket as a loving cup. The den soon came to be called bucketshop, and hence the name was contemptiously applied later both in England and America to small places where grain and stock deals were counterfested. 4 It has been condemned by statute as eximinal and pernicious in many States, but the anti-bucketshop laws are not easy to en-Illinois has set a good example and a num ber of bucketshop keepers have also been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for fraudulently using the mails and punished with these and imprison-

Another suggestion as to the origin of the dollar sign. The Spanish name of the dollar is peso, and to designate it in accounts a double P was used—PP. For brevity's sake, after a while the loop of the first "P" was taken of and the dollar profits was made IP, and in writing the loop was turned into a scroll, and from that we took the site.

Relative to question and answer in The Sin of April 10, as to best translation of Balzac, I agree with The Sin, but with a reservation. The question is not easily answered, as, for the student of Balzac there is no "best translation."

If one wantsstyle, diction and refined translation, then the Wormeley translations are far and away the best. But the student of Balzac wants it complete, and unexpurgated, and the Tormeley translations not only omit several important novels and studies, but they are appurgated. The Barrie, Gebble and Dent editions, while interior in style of translation, are unexpurgated and complete, with the exception of the two analytical studies, or Conjugal Life." which only Barrie has published. The student of Balzac must needs read others beside the Wormeley translations if he wants to know his Balzac.

The pointle well taken, but of course the student.

The pointly well taken, but of course the student of Balzac must read his author in the original. I was edified in reading of the chill administered

to that New Englander by the "intelligent Irish-man" in The Sun of last Sunday, as it brought back to me memories of nearly seventy years ago, back to me memories of nearly seventy years ago, and doubtless; to hundreds of old SUN readers, of that grave-like chill we used to feel whenever the name of Moll Shaughnessy was mentioned. Here are some facts about her, and in answer to the other questions asked by John G. Forrest:

1. About 1818, Moll Shaughnessy, a married woman, lived at Batlinvirig in the parish of Cappagb in the County Limerick. Her husband, John pagb in the County Limerick. Her husband John Shaughnessy, known as Shawn Duir, had a small holding of about four acres. The little ruined house they had lived in I knew very well. Moll had a violent temper and came from a furious faction fighting family, the Morans, known, as the "three years." Moll's son sided with his mather's family, years. Stoll sold shift of his and one day while churning, her husband taunted her with the beating the Morans had got the day before at the fair of Nantenant. She and her son flew into a rage and beat in the skull of Shaughnessy with the churn staff. That night they buried the body in the little dry bog behind the house. Next day Massey's hounds drew a for at Bellyhamock, and he headed straight a for Curragh Chase. When the pack came as the pack is imperfect. There must be a to the dry bog they went wild and could not be deal by the same dealer with a perfect pack. to the dry log they went wild and could not be drawn off, and an investigation was made and the body found. Moll and her son meanwhile, bearing the baying of the hounds, had fied. They were quickly captured and brought to Limerick fall, where the son turned informer. At Moll's trial, where the son difficult informer. A Moli's trial, when she was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, she swore that she would haunt Judge and jury and every man, woman and child n County Limerick till the end of their lives. This threat she also made to the thousands who came to see her hanged at Gallows Green. As the fear of ghosts is the only fear known among the Irish people, she was no sooner dead than stories began to be told of her appearance every night at a dif-ferent place. The rowing "poor scholars" and the beind singers composed "lamentations" for victims who were scared to death by "that evil spirit Moll Shaughnessy." Carmen going to and from Limerick to say that she rode on the back of the car with them, but would disappear at cock erow or when they met the first "strame" of water. I well remember hearing my father say she was the terror of the butchers going to the faits. At last she took up her stand at Ballyna Hill on the dividing line between Limerick and Kerry, and many a travelling man from Kerry has been known to go Limerick. Finally she disappeared and it was said that she was banished to drain the sea with a bottomiess cup.

appeared and it was said that she was ballshed to drain the sea with a bottomless cup.

2. As to the men and women of Ireland speaking Latin and Greek—in the fifth century St. Patrick founded a priory at Mungharid (Mungret) within the liberties of Limerick. It had 1.500 monks. An anecdote is told of this monastery which gave rise to the expression, "As wise as the women of Mungret." A deputation was sent from the College of Cashel to talls famous monastery to have a trial of skill in the dead languages. The heads of the douse of Mungret, being somewhat alarmed less their scholars should be defeated, bethought them of a most bumorous expedient to prevent the con-test. They dressed some of their young monks like women and some like peasants and sent them dut along the road, at some distance from each other, to meet the strangers. When the Cashel professors approached and passed the time of day or spoke of the weather or asked how far it was to or appear they were constantly answered in Greek or Latin, which occasioned them to hold a con-ference. They determined to go no further and not to expose themselves to defeat at a place "where ven the women and the peasants could speak in

3. The Colleen Bayn, as THE SUN said, was born in Garryowen, Her name was Ellen Hanly. She was an opphan, and her only relative was her uncle, a poorshoemaker, who lived on the north side of Knockflerna Hill, in the parish of Ballingarr Hermurderer, John Scaulan, was the son of a squire named Michael Scanlan, Esquire, of Bailinaha House, Heiwas tried and convicted in Linguist. Daniel O Connell, who religiorately defended him, says in his "Recollections of the Bar". I broke from, the principal witness against him, but was all no use. The evidence against him was overwhelming.

Where are the Farellone Islands in the Pacific Ocean and what are they? An OLD SUBSCRIBER. They are a group of six small, rocky islands of the coast of California, about thirty are miles directly west of San Francisco. Their extreme oints are about twelve miles apart. There is an important light house on the southernmost Island.

John Ruskin, in his lecture "Queen of the Air," in speaking of the artist, says: "He perceived and rendered the delicatest types of human heavity that have been painted since the days of the Greeks." Will you kindly give your opinion as to the use of the word "delicatest" in this sentence, and if possible mention other authors who use this word? Do you consider it allowable? S. J. MCNERGE. There is no rele in such a case, other than that of

1. What year was the Forest McCready riot?
2. Who wrote the music and words of the song.
"Then You'll remember Me."; 3. Did J. Howard
Parne write the song "Home. Sweet Home," while
United States Consul at Algeria or while residing
in England?

A CONSTANT READER. 49 1, 1848. 2. Music by Baire; words by Bunn. 8. "Clair, or the Maid of Milan," in which the song occurs, was written walle Payne was in Lo ndon

before he went as Consul to Tunis.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Cassino. B. U. says: A bolds in his hand deuce trey, seven and nine, and there is a four on the table He builds the trey on the four, calling seven. E rails. A then puts his deuce on his seven build and calls it a nine. B bets this cannot be done. Bis wrong. As long as the player has in his hand the card necessary to take in either of the builds

he may make both. T. H. J. says: A has built a seven by combining a trey, a deuce and two aces, one ace from his own hand. When it comes to his turn he picks up from the table a deuce and six, putting them on his seven build and taking all in. His adversary. B, calls attention to the error that six and two do not make seven, and A gives back the two cards taken in error. A bystander, who is betting on the game, insists that all the cards taken in should also be returned to the table by A and separated for B to play to, including A's seven. A bets this absurd. We cannot get any one to decide this for us up here. Pernaps New York knows.

Bystander is right. Bystander is right.

Spade Cassino. H. H. says: Suppose a player har taken in a spade and forgotten to peg it at the time, the shortage being found at the end of that hand, what happens?

Most players insist that the count is lost, and that is the sensible way to play. Some allow recounting the cards taken in, to verify the score at

Seven up. A. N. says: A leads a small heart which second man trumps. Third man who has the ten of hearts unguarded, undertrumps so as to save his ten. B bets he must trump high enough to win the trick or give up his heart ten. B is wrong. The rules say that a player may either trump or follow suit but that if he has suit he must play it "or trump." There is no rule that

he must trump higher than a preceding player. Auction Pitch. B. E. L. says: A has two to go and B one. A blds three, gets the pitch and leads high, to which B plays low, claiming the game. A goes on and makes jack, game. Who wins in this case?

read his bid and has enough to go out, he is ou before it comes to B's turn to count at al.

Bridge, H. E. M. says: A deals and the las-card comes correctly to its proper place. After two or three tricks in clubs the queen does no appear. Dummy's hand is then found to be short a card and the club queen is found on the floor B bets there must be a new deal. B is wrong. Dummy is not answerable for any revokes or any irregularity in his hand, as his adversaries can count his cards and it is their own fault if they allow him to play with twelve only.

Whist, S. N. P. says: After playing to some tricks, A finds he is a card short and one of his adversaries finds he has a card too many. What happened

There must be a new deal. Cribbage. Many and various solutions are still coming in for the Buffalo problem. The results of the various calculations, some of which are very

curious, will be published next week. A. R. J. says: A tells B to "go." B plays a card and then another, making thirty-one exectly, and insists on pegging three holes, one for the go and two for thirty-one.

There is no count for go if the player can reac "Go" simply means, "Go on and play or I cannot," and if the player can get nearer to thirty one than his adversary, he hirty one than his adversary, he counts for the mearness one point. If he cant get all the way to hirty-one he counts two points.

N. J. says: A pegged two holes more than his band called for, and B called attention to the error after it was pegged, but before A's hand was thrown up. What penalty is B entitled to for A's error? must take down the two points scored in erro and B can add two points to his own score.

F. I. says: A playing first, the cards fall, 6 4 2 3 75 and B pegs a run of six. A then plays an acc and pegs a run of seven. Are these peggings correct? Yes. There was also a run of three for B when

he played the trey, his second card. AV. K. S. wants to know how to count three treys and two sixes.

Lay the treys out in a triangle and each side i a pair, and there is another pair, sixes. The two sixes will make a lifteen with each trey, and the three treys with each six, eighteen.

Call-ace euchre. S. L. M. says: A bets that if the leader knows he is the partner of the caller, he must lead a trump if he has one. B says there is no rule about it. B is right. It is considered good play, but it i not compulsory. Just as it is good play for the leader to begin with the called suit and find out who the partner is, if it is not the leader himself.

T. S. says: Does the man who makes the trump lead at call the ace: Not unless he is on the dealer's left. The eldest band always leads for the first trick, no matter who makes or orders up the trump.

S. T. W. says: How many does it count for a lone hand? One for each player as the table, including the tone player himself. If the lone hand falls to get all the tricks, he accres one point only for three or four tricks, and if he is euch red, each of the others

Poker. C. P. says: A drew to a pair of nines and got three more. B drew to aces and did not improve. On the showdown B claimed the pot as A's hand was foul. The deal and all bets depending on H are vold.

L. p. D. says: The dealer faces a card in deal ing to A for the draw. Has A the option of taking that card or not: The present rule is that the card cannot be taken

and that the player must walt until all the others have been helped before the card is replaced. P. B. Y. says: The limit is five, but the rule is that the ante can be straddled beyond the limit. A blinds two-call-five and B, after looking at his hand, sees the five and raises it five. C bets B cannot raise, as that makes it cost C twice the limit to come in.

The limit is not the amount which may be bet at one time, but the amount by which any previous bet or ante may be raised. The expression "limit s misleading, and the word should be Players do not make it two-dollar limit, but really two dollar raise poker.

L. R. B. says; A opened a Jack, and one man B. came in. They drew cards and bet. On the showdown neither had openers. C bets the po-is foul and A must pay the penalty. B wins the pot if he played against A in goo-

faith, but his betting against openers when he could not beat them, unless A caught him blumag, looks suspicious. A, having drawn to false openers. must ante for the crowd for another lackpot as

T.T.R. says: A opens a jackpot, and three men come in. A stands pat and bets the limit. Two men call him and the third raises. A calls the raise. On the showdown A has a busted flush and the called hand has three nines. The others insist that A ante for all of them for another pot.

It is only when a player draws to false openers that he can be penalized. A did not draw, and his play shows that he acted in good faith. He simply loses this pot. The severe penalty of anteing for all is when a player goes over his hand a second time, to discard and draw to it, and still fails to announce that he has not openers, which is very suspicious.

W. T. G. says: Why should not a player be allowed to take a card faced in the draw, just as he has to take one faced in the deal! It does not influence any other hand. some clubs make it a rule that a player shall take a card faced in the draw. The objection to it is that one card in the completed hand is absolutely known to the others at the table. In deal-

ing before the draw this is not the case, as the

faced card may be discarded. THE SUN does not make the laws of any card games, but decides on the spirit of the laws as they are set forth in the standard authorities.

A. K. J. says: After the cards have been dealt. Beomes in: C raises him and D is just getting ready to see both raises when F says he has six cards. He has not raised them, nor looked at any, but spreads them face down on the table. As he has not much faith in being able to beat the airrong hands ahead of him, he this six so manew deal. Those already in limitst on the dealer's drawing a card from F's hand, and D bets that the majority rule in deciding what shall be done.

No one has any choice in the matter. A be having been made, there must be a new deal. It is only when no bet has been made that the player iniself has the option of a new deal or asking the

T. P. M. says: A opens a lack and B comes in. The cards of Cand D are so dealt that D picks up-ix cards, leaving C four only, but C does not lift his four. What happens? D's hand is foul and C can either ask for another

card from the dealer of draw one of D's, face down in this case there is no misdeal proved, as the care essness may have been on the part of D, who alone C. H. C. says: A asks B how many cards he gave to C. B being the dealer. B says he does not know, and A thereupon insists that C shall tell him, as the dealer cannot.

A should have watched the cards as they were Dr. C. says: When a player has opened a fack pot-must he show his whole hand to the lable?

LEATHER FROM THE OCEAN. Skins of Many Fish Used in Making Shoes Gloves and Other Things.

great deal of good leather comes out of the sea-not the kind of leather that comes from the backs of walrus, seal and otter; everybody knows about that. There is a queerer leather, which comes from the bodies of fish, says the Canadian Harness

and Carriage Journal. An extremely fine quality of green leather made in Turkey is manufactured from the skin of an ugly fish called the angel fish. This is a kind of shark-a shark with thick, winglike fins that have earned for him the name of angel, though he doesn't look a bit like an angel, but rather the opposite.

The sword grips of the officers of the German army are made from shark leather, too. They are beautiful in pattern, being marked with dark diamond shaped figures. This skin comes from a North Sea shark known as the diamond shark.

German leather manufacturers have tried o produce a leather from animal hides that shall supplant this skin, but in vain. Unlike animal leather, fish leather is absolutely impervious to water and never gets soggy from dampness. Therefore it is ideal for sword grips, as, no matter how much the hand may perspire, the grip remains hard and dry.

The sturgeon, despite his lumpy armor,

furnishes a valuable and attractive leather When the bony plates are taken off their pattern remains on the skin just as the pattern of alligator scales remains on alligator leather. The Pacific Coast sturgeon and the sturgeon of the Great Lakes produce a tough leather that is used to make laces for joining leather belting for machinery, and the laces often outwear the belting.

The strange garfish, an American fresh water fish, with long toothed jaws like those of the crocodile, has a skin that can be polished smooth until it has a finish like vory. It makes beautiful jewel caskets and picture frames.

The skin of the garfish used to be converted into armor by some tribes of American savages. The hide is so tough and hard that it makes a breastplate that can turn a knife or a spear. Some of the finer specimens that have been found are hard enough to turn even a blow from a toma-

hawk.

The savages who wore this fish armor also used to wear a fish helmet. It was made from the skin of the prickly porcupine fish, and besides protecting the wearer's hard, it was made and besides protecting the wearer's head, it was used as a weapon of offerce. The warriors butted their enemies with it, and as it had hundreds of ironlike spikes.

and as it had nundreds of frontike spikes, the operation was eminently painful to the object of attack.

In Gloucester, the "king town" of fish, the humble cod has been utilized with success for making leather for shoes and gloves. In Egypt men walk on sandals made from the skins of Red Sea fish. In Russia certain passant costumes are beautifully tain peasant costumes are beautifully trimmed with the skins of a fine food fish

trimmed with the skins of a fine food lish, the turbot. Bookbinders in Europe are binding books with eelskin.

The eelskin serves another and less pleasant purpose. It is braided into whips. The writer was the unhappy member of a European private school where one of these eelskin whips was a prominent instrument of discipline, and he has never cared for eels since then.

Along the big salmon rivers of Siberia

for eels since then.

Along the big salmon rivers of Siberia the natives often wear brilliant leather garments dyed red and yellow. They are made from salmon skins.

In Alaska beautiful waterproof bags are made from all sorts of fish skins.

The queerest use is that to which the intestines of the sea lions are put. They are slit and stitched together to form hooded coats, which are superior to India rubber as waterproof garments.

Walrus intestines are made into sails for boats by the Fequimaux of northwestern America.

America.

Even the frog does not escape. Several factories in France and a few in America make card cases and other small leather articles from his skin

ENGLISH IN PORTO RICO. Declaration of Merchandise as Written by a San Juan Commission House.

From the San Juan News.

Several days ago Collector of Customs Causten gave out an order requiring that all custom house declarations of merchandise custom house declarations of merchandise should be written in the English language. There has been general grumbling as a result of this order. Most of our merchants have engaged young men to do the de-claring for them, but others who find that the hard times require a reduction in expenses took upon themselves the duty of making out their own declarations Shakespeare, Milton, Sam Johnson and even Devery, whose "appertainin' to and touching on once made him famous, must look to their laurels. The productions in English, English as it is written phonetically, are really been sent to the News with the request that we correct a few words and then print a thousand copies so that they can be used for futur work of the same kind. We have the honor (capital H) of publishing it in full:

Too Thee Kolector of Kustoms, Kustom Howse,

Mi Deer Sur: Sann Wan. Bye will easa to prezent yew wythe annother Decklarashun, if mi ather wan wez knot korreckt. Yew, sea aye doo nott rite az wel az mi sun hoo aweigh to skule inn thee Youknighted Staytes

but eye expeckt eye kan doo iit awl write eye wux sorrie too truble yew sow. Hear iz mi prescent Decklarashlon: Eye, Jon U. M. Pire du hearble solemile diciair thee belo mensbund murchandles is thee propertiov missif an I doe sow diclair

BOCKS KNUMBER WAN KONTAINS Pears wilen soks
Redd Kloth Kapes
Redd Kloth Kapes
Blue babec Shoos
Kans Sardeans
Peeces Greene Lynnen
Kloth
Botels Freach meet inn
Jarrs Sicks KARE KNUMBER THRE KONTAINES Alcht. Sope Kaces Sault Hoarse Dosens Unyons Led Walts Blas Klocks Whight Kandlesticks Hoarse Hare Kombs Irone Pous tu Kon GONTALES KRATE FORE KONTAINES Glas Frute Disches
Kopper Great Barrs
Boyler
Greene Toemaytoes
Woulden tuthpicks
Betels Jerman Bler

Kens Danish Buter Pears ov Sizzers maid Steal Bockses Prezerved Plumbs Twentiesicks. Wan - Tun. Sault Kups and d Sawsers Keces Rie Kockinles Bockses Fase Pouder Ribons ov and Kolors . ES, yew wuz Miss Takin inn thinkin hadd foregott too pol thee dutie fore thee an Porcks whitch war inn thee Kustum Howse laste weak, eye pade ure Deputie thee summ of too dolars an fiftle to Sence orr thre cence to scents eye dough'nt no whitch.

Pee es. Please x kuse poore spelin ann en uther Miss Taks yu see inn mi writin az eye amm to ould to rite wright wen eye right the inglish tung. Yurs trulie.

AN AMMERRYKAN Yellow Perch Eggs in Aquarium's Hatchery

There have lately been placed in one of

the hatching jars of the Aquarium's hatchery about 8,000 yellow perch eggs, the spawn of perch taken from the lake in Central Park. These are the first eggs of the kind to be placed in the hatchery. It usually takes from twelve to fifteen days for yellow perch eggs to hatch out, depending more or less on the temperature of the water: and as these eggs were deposited by the fishes on April 12 the little fishes may be expected to emerge from them about May 1. If he is called, yes. If he is not called he shows his whole hand only when he has not drawn cards. If he has drawn and is not called, he shows openers

PUBLICATIONS.

READ THE MEMOIRS OF SARAH BERNHARDT

STRAND MAGAZINE May Number Now Ready, Price 10 Cents.

INSTRUCTION

Schools of Languages.

## FRENCH **GERMAN SPANISH**

Spoken, Taught, and Mastered Through THE LANGUAGE-PHONE

Combined with The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry. The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal.

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at rew minutes practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational French, German, or Span-ish. College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages. this perfect languages. Send for testimonials, booklet and letter telling all about this 20th century scientific marcel. A postal will do.

International Language - Phone Method 1132 Metropolis Bidg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

Business Colleges.

An OLD School- a THOROUGH School MILLER SCHOOL 1133 B'way. cor. 26th St.

Bookk eeping. \$7.25 OR \$12 Typewriting. pen All Summe Greag Shorthand. DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS.

Isasc Pitman Shorthand. Efficient cierks supplied business men. No charge. Send for prospectus. Chas. M. Miller, Principal.

SUMMER WALWORTH

BUSINESS INSTITUTES, 110 E. 125TH ST., AND 119TH ST., S. W. COR. 3D AV. If you will begin now, we will educate you not place you in a situation next fall. POPULAR RICES.

PACKARD 1 ith Ave. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 46th You individual Instruction. Enter Now. THOROUGH

THOMPSON SCHOOL. 20 Fourth Ave. Day and Evening. 40th Year.
Stenography. typewriting, bookkeeping, aritimetic. Comprehensive courses. Absolutely thorough. Reasonable rates. Individual instruction. Open all summer. More applications for stenographers last week than we could fill. Call or write.

WHIPPLE

SCHOOL OF ART Miscellaneous.

Kindergarien Training classes new forming.
Free scholarship (Ptd.). Z. A. Cutten, Supt., 481rving Pl., N.Y. MUSICAL:

Founded in 1885 by AAAA Mrs. Jeannette M. The National Thurber. Conservatory Chartered of Music of special act of

of Music of Congress.

America. 128 East 17th st., N. Y.

ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adels
Margulles, Leopoid Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche,
Irenee Berge, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max
Spicker, Charles Helnroth and others.

SUMMER TERM
will begin May 2. All branches of music taught,
Mr. RAFAEL JOSEFFY will have a class for
teachers at the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY
from May 17 to July 19. The course will consist
of TEN TALKS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, on
the plano, of Mr. Joseffy's new work, "School of
Advanced Plano Playing," and theoretical instruction. Terms \$50. Address secretary.

## DANCING ACADEMIES. HARVARD ACADEMY,

136 AND 138 WEST 23.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New Yor Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular and a ways the best patronized. Extensive alteration and improvements have just been complete greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils.
Gilde and half time waitzes taught.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 112, 114 & 116 West 18th St.
3 doors west of 6th Av. L station.
Private and class lessons daily. Open all Summer.

Must Look Elsewhere for the Hoodoo. From the Birmingham News. "I think Sir Walter Scott is largely re-

said the travelling salesman of jewelry, that as it may, it is still widespread. T is a large levelry house in one of the big cities which will not handle opals. This means a loss of thousands of dollars annually. The founder of the house put the bar on opals, and the third generation is keeping it up. founder of the house put the bar on opais, and the third generation is keeping it up.

"I had an amusing experience when I was behind the counter of a house in the East. A lady came in and handing me a breast pin set with opais, said:

"Mr. Jones, what will you give me for these stones? They were an heirloom in my husband's family, but since they have come into my possession my husband and I have had nothing but misfortune. We have lost our residence by fire, there has been sickness in the family all the time and he is experiencing business reverses. I must get rid of the opais; so make me an offer.

"Madam,' I said, "are you sure that your troubles are due to them?"

"Oh, perfectly sure."

"You cannot think of any other cause?"

"No. Make me an offer, please."

"Madam,' I replied, deferentially, "I regret to inform you that those stones are imitations."

Oregon Woman Shot the Lynx.

From the Princille (Orc.) Review. The ranch of W. R. Cook on Willow C The ranch of W. R. Cook on Willow Creek was visited Thursday night last by an unusually large lyux, which met its fate at the hands of Mrs. Cook. About midnight the wild yelping and howling of the dog led her to think that there were things doing with him and she started to investigate. In the bright moonlight she saw a strange looking animal of ferocious aspect in het pursuit of the dog and evidently bent on taking his scalp. The dog took refuge under the house, while Mrs. Cook, instead of fainting, secured a gun and killed the beast. Mr. Cook will have the hide dressed and in the future the skin of the crstwhile midnight marander will serve as an ornament to his home and an excuse for spinning a yath.

Irish Needlework in Great Demand.

From the London Graphic Ireland is having its inning this year, for all the French dressmakers are using what is called "broderic anglaise," or frish needle-work. Whole gowns are made of it, sleeves and bodices trimmed with it, and it will ap-pear in all the freshest and most springlike dresses.